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KETTERING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1965



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

*CHARLES R. STARMER, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*FRANKLIN H. VALENTINE, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

August, 1966.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Kettering.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. GEORGE AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District of Kettering for the year 1965.

The Health Statistics of the District are entirely satisfactory and are quoted on page 11. The Standardised Birth Rate and Death Rate for the District are virtually the same as the rates supplied by the Registrar General for England and Wales (Eighteen and Eleven respectively, per 1,000 head of population). There was only one Infant Death during the year. This was in fact a Neonatal Death, occurring in the first month of life. I have included in my Table of Vital Statistics this year an additional statistic—the Perinatal Mortality Rate, that is, the number of combined Still Births and Deaths of Infants under one week of age per 1,000 Live and Still Births. The Perinatal Rate for the District is 14.93 and the provisional Rate for England and Wales is 26.9.

There was little serious Infectious Disease during the year and that which occurred is described on page 28. There were no deaths from these causes.

A great deal of progress has been made during the year in the field of Environmental Health. When the main drainage scheme for the villages of Ashley, Sutton Bassett and Weston-by-Welland now under way is completed, almost 100% of the District will be served by main drainage. In his report on page 17 and the following pages, Mr. Starmer gives a clear and concise description of the present state of Hygiene in the villages. At the close of the year it transpired that only fifteen pail closets now remain to be dealt with by nightsoil collection throughout the entire District. The enterprises enumerated in the pages of this Report provide a documented résumé of an important part of social history during the twenty years since the end of the Second World War.

The measures taken to provide civilised housing in the District should be studied and it will be seen that great credit is due to the Council for the work accomplished in the same period. For instance, "It should be noted that all the 283 pre-war houses built by the Council have been improved with the aid of Improvement Grants and provided with modern bathrooms, hot water supplies, and internal sanitation". In addition, fifteen bungalows and eight flats were completed in 1965. These dwellings are for the accommodation of elderly people and are situated in the villages of Weldon, Broughton, Pytchley and Weston-by-Welland and sixteen further bungalows are being built in Thorpe Malsor, Wilbarston and Ashley. The Housing Scheme for elderly people at Broughton which was commenced in October, 1965 comprises six bungalows and seventeen flats. The whole scheme is wired with the most modern bell-warning system.

A large number of visits were made to Council tenants during the year by the Inspectorate and myself.

Sixty private houses were erected during the year and a further sixty-seven are in course of construction. Thirty houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the provisions of the Housing Act 1957.

Weekly readings have been taken from the automatic air sampling instruments set up last year at Geddington and Thorpe Malsor in connection with the Air Pollution Survey which is being carried out for this area in association with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

With regard to meat inspection, I would like to place on record that this is the first year that no evidence of Tuberculous infection has been found in any carcase and in stating this one recalls that the former prevalence of Bovine Tuberculosis was one of the main reasons for the introduction of inspection. The spread of infection is now not only under control but the disease is well on the way to eradication.

I wish to thank Mr. Charles Starmer, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for his co-operation in the work of the District during the year and for the high standard he has maintained. He has contributed that portion of the Report headed Sections C, D and E.

Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium, has, as usual, kindly supplied the figures relating to cremations.

My thanks are also due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and to my Secretary, Miss Langley, for her help in preparing this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1961 TO 1965

				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Area of the Rural District (acres)	...			60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	...	...	11,620	11,670	11,720	11,770	11,860
Number of Live Births	...	...		168	184	168	187	199
Legitimate	...	...	...	164	174	159	173	189
Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	10	9	14	10
Birth rate per 1,000 population	...			14.46	15.77	14.33	15.89	16.78
Number of Still Births	...	...		3	3	5	2	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births				17.54	16.04	28.90	10.58	9.95
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population				0.26	0.26	0.43	0.17	0.17
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	140	125	142	111	129
Death rate per 1,000 population	...			12.05	10.71	12.12	9.43	10.88
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	...	...		2	3	6	4	1
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	11.90	16.30	35.71	21.39	5.03
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	11.90	10.87	29.76	16.04	5.03
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	29.24	26.74	57.80	26.45	14.93
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis				2	1	1	—	—
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis				2	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	...			25	22	18	29	26
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...			—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...		—	—	—	1	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths	...			28	59	26	76	70

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,626
			<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
Census Population	...		1951	6,208	5,870			12,078
			1961	5,773	5,809			11,582
			Decrease of 496 = 4.1%					
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate 1965)	...							11,860
Number of inhabited houses—1951	...	...	...	...	...			3,760
			1961	...	...	...	...	3,841
			1965	...	...	...	...	3,958
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£586,500
Sum represented by Penny Rate			...	...	...	...		£2,350

The District is largely rural in character with increasingly popular residential areas in several of its thirty parishes. The density of population is 0.19 persons per acre, and the housing factor 3.00 persons per house.

Agriculture and ironstone quarrying are the largest industries, and the steel works at Corby, with its associated processes, provide employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1965

Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	92	97	189
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
						—	—	—
Totals						97	102	199
						—	—	—
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	16.78
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)						...	...	18.96
Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Totals						—	2	2
						—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...						...	...	9.95
Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes ...						67	62	129
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	10.88
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.01)						...	...	10.98
Deaths from certain specified causes ...						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms) ...						32	23	55
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms) ...						14	12	26
Accidents and violence ...						4	2	6
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...						—	—	—
Deaths from Maternal Causes ...						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...						—	—	—
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						1	—	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	5.03
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	5.29
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	...
						—	—	—
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						1	—	1
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	5.03

Classification of Causes of Death during 1965

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					...	67	62	129

Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General’s mid-year estimate of population 1965, was 11,860. This figure represents an increase in population of 90 since the mid-year estimate for 1964 was made.
2. **Births.**—There were 199 live births in 1965, which is an increase of 12 in the number of live births registered in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 16.78 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for 1964 was 15.89. This rate standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 18.96. The adjusted, or corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. This factor is supplied by the Registrar General and its value for Kettering Rural District is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 18.96 compares with the rate of 17.96 for 1964 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 18.1.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 129 deaths from all causes in 1965. The figure for last year was 111, and the corresponding crude death rates are 10.88 and 9.43 per 1,000 population. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births, above, the death rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value in the Rural District is 1.01 and the adjusted death rate, corrected by means of this calculation, is found to be 10.98. The current rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.5. The chief causes of death are Heart Disease, Cancer and Cerebral Apoplexy, in that order. Reference to page 10 will show that deaths classed to violence (33, 34 and 35) also constitute an important cause. There are 6 deaths classed to this cause, showing a decrease of 1 on the previous year.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 129 deaths during the year, 60 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 46.51.
5. **Infant Mortality.**—There was 1 death of an infant under one year of age. The infant mortality rate works out at 5.03 per 1,000 live births. The rate in 1964 was 21.39. The corresponding infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 19.0. The Neonatal rate, 5.03 per 1,000 live births, compares with 16.04 in 1964 and the National Rate of 13.0. I append details of the cause and other particulars concerning this death.
- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Age</i> | <i>Sex</i> | <i>Cause of Death</i> |
| 6 days | M | Prematurity. |
6. **Still Births.**—There were 2 still births registered in the District; this gives a still birth rate of 9.95 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales is 15.7. I append particulars of these deaths:—
- | | |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Sex</i> | <i>Cause of Death</i> |
| F | Fresh Stillbirth. Cause unknown. |
| F | Premature separation of Placenta. Retroplacental Haemorrhage. Road Traffic Accident involving mother. P.M. |

7. **Maternal Mortality.**—There were no deaths classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1965. This satisfactory state has remained the same since 1948.

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS 1940-1965

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>Registered Live Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population Kettering R.D.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population England & Wales</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>
1940	11260	169	15.00	14.6	3	17.75	2
1941	11680	160	13.69	14.2	7	43.75	—
1942	11290	203	17.98	15.8	8	39.30	—
1943	10930	204	18.66	16.5	5	24.50	—
1944	10850	221	20.36	17.6	9	40.72	1
1945	10690	233	21.79	16.1	13	55.79	—
1946	10960	208	18.97	19.1	3	14.42	—
1947	11160	218	19.53	20.5	14	64.22	1
1948	11720	206	17.57	17.9	5	19.41	1
1949	11980	216	18.03	16.7	4	18.51	—
1950	11980	206	17.19	15.8	7	33.98	—
1951	12190	188	15.42	15.5	6	31.91	—
1952	11940	194	16.25	15.3	6	30.93	—
1953	12050	205	17.01	15.5	8	39.02	—
1954	11970	176	14.70	15.2	2	11.36	—
1955	11970	173	14.45	15.0	3	17.34	—
1956	12020	175	14.56	15.6	3	17.14	—
1957	12020	170	14.14	16.1	3	17.65	—
1958	12020	162	13.48	16.4	3	18.52	—
1959	12010	177	14.74	16.4	2	11.30	—
1960	12020	146	12.15	17.1	3	20.55	—
1961	11620	168	14.46	17.5	2	11.90	—
1962	11670	184	15.77	17.9	3	16.30	—
1963	11720	168	14.33	18.1	6	35.71	—
1964	11770	187	15.89	18.4	4	21.39	—
1965	11860	199	16.78	18.1	1	5.03	—

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Rural District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases.

Six bacteriological examinations of faeces for Dysenteric or Enteric organisms were done at Kettering General Hospital during the year.

Ambulance Service.—This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Child Welfare Centres.—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held monthly in the following parishes. A Medical Officer attends each session:

Broughton—3rd Monday.

Gretton—2nd Friday.

Geddington—1st Tuesday.

Weldon—1st Monday.

Towards the end of 1962, the County Health Department initiated a scheme by which a Mobile Clinic could visit outlying villages in the Rural District. There are thirty parishes in the District and in many of the smaller villages the numbers of mothers and children does not justify the renting of premises for a Child Welfare Centre. It is now possible for three or four of these smaller villages to be visited in one afternoon and in this way a much better service is being provided. The villages which have so far benefited by monthly visits of the Mobile Clinic are: Braybrooke, Cranford, Grafton Underwood, Little Oakley, Harrington, Loddington, Orton, Pytchley, Rush-ton and Stanion.

In addition, Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc.) can be obtained at twelve other centres throughout the Rural District and appropriate details can be obtained from the Health Visitors.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—

(a) TUBERCULOSIS:

New Patients—Out-Patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering. Friday 9 a.m.

Follow-up Clinic—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Tuesday 1.30 p.m.

and Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby. Thursday 8 a.m.

(b) VENEREAL DISEASES:

Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering.

Tuesday 5.30 - 7 p.m.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

Visits were made in this connection during the year but no formal action, to invoke the provisions of this section of the Act, was taken.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies.—The whole of the area of the Kettering Rural District is within the area covered by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, the Council being one of the constituent authorities of the Water Board, and the whole of the District with the exception of one village, viz., Great Oakley, is served with mains supplies from the Board. In the case of Great Oakley, this village is served with a mains supply from a privately maintained installation run by the Great Oakley Estate. The source of this supply is from a bore-hole in the Parish. Samples taken during the year from various points of distribution of this supply for bacteriological examination all proved to be satisfactory and an adequate supply was maintained throughout the year.

During the early part of 1965 the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board was faced, as in previous years, with a serious shortage of supply of water in the various reservoirs, but apart from a ban on the use of hose-pipes, no restrictions were placed on consumers. Steps taken by the Board to augment the intake of water to the Pitsford Reservoir have now brought the position back to normal with reservoirs at full storage capacity.

Throughout the year supplies were maintained over the whole of the Rural District in a very satisfactory condition with regard to quality. The Water Board carry out systematic examination of their supplies both bacteriological and chemical at their own laboratories.

The natural Fluoride content of the water supplies in the District was shown to be 0.23 parts per million parts of water, at the last examination.

The following table gives the detailed information concerning the water supplies in each Parish in the District at the end of 1965:—

WATER SUPPLIES

Village	Estimated Population :	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No. of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells
Ashley	196	70	65	5
Brampton Ash ...	139	48	45	3
Braybrooke ...	242	94	90	4
Broughton	1,571	576	571	5
Cottingham ...	667	240	234	6
Cranford	465	179	177	2
Cransley	289	108	106	2
Dingley	85	37	35	2
East Carlton ...	237	71	70	1
Geddington ...	1,380	478	475	3
Grafton Underwood	131	49	49	—
Gretton	893	313	311	2
Harrington ...	144	55	55	—
Loddington ...	387	111	107	4
Middleton	228	81	80	1
Newton	96	33	33	—
Oakley (Gt. & Lt.)	235	83	82	1
Orton	62	22	22	—
Pytchley	484	197	196	1
Rockingham ...	135	56	56	—
Rushton	412	160	156	4
Stanion	642	242	238	4
Stoke Albany ...	292	101	100	1
Sutton Bassett ...	59	27	25	2
Thorpe Malsor ...	147	45	45	—
Warkton	141	54	54	—
Weekley	164	62	62	—
Weldon	1,385	476	476	—
Weston-by-Welland	91	49	47	2
Wilbarston ...	461	165	161	4
TOTALS	11,860	4,282	4,223	59

Drainage and Sewerage.—The following table shows the position, at the end of 1965, of the various villages in the District in so far as sewerage schemes are concerned.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses</i>	<i>Sewerage Scheme Completed</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Braybrooke ...	242	94	1955	Further extension to the sewers completed in 1959.
Broughton ...	1571	576	1950	New sewage disposal works.
Geddington	1380	478	1953	
Grafton				
Underwood ...	131	49	1956	
Gretton ...	893	313	1950	
Loddington ...	387	111	1957	
Pytchley ...	484	197	1910	Scheme being prepared for modification of disposal works.
Rockingham ...	135	56	1956	
Rushton ...	412	160	1956	Extension of sewers to Rushton Hall completed 1958.
Weldon ...	1385	476	1952	
Cransley ...	289	108	1959	
Newton ...	96	33	1958	This scheme was an extension to the Geddington Scheme.
Cottingham, Middleton and East Carlton ...	1132	392	1960	
Cranford ...	465	179	1963	
Harrington ...	144	55	1965	
Stanion ...	642	242	1961	
Stoke Albany and Wilbarston	753	266	1964	
Ashley ...	196	70	—	Commenced 1965 } Joint scheme
Sutton Bassett ...	59	27	—	
Weston-by-Welland ...	91	49	—	
Brampton Ash ...	139	48	—	Scheme deferred.
Dingley ...	85	37	—	No scheme prepared.
Thorpe Malsor ...	147	45	—	Scheme being prepared
Gt. & Lt. Oakley	235	83	—	Scheme prepared deferred.
Warkton ...	141	54	—	} Joint scheme being prepared.
Weekley ...	164	62	—	
Orton ...	62	22	—	No scheme prepared.

As can be seen from the preceding table, the Council has made considerable progress in the years since the war in providing modern main drainage schemes throughout all villages in the area. In terms of population, when the scheme at present being installed at Ashley, Sutton Bassett and Weston-by-Welland is completed, nearly 93% of the population in the District will be so served.

During the year the sewerage scheme in the village of Harrington, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed.

Work was commenced in 1965 on the joint scheme which had been approved for the three villages of Ashley, Sutton Bassett and Weston-by-Welland. These three villages which are in the North-West part of the District and are fairly close to each other are to be drained to a single treatment works at Weston-by-Welland, sewage from Ashley and Sutton Bassett being pumped to the works from ejector stations. Work on this scheme proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year but it is not anticipated that the scheme will be completed before the end of 1966.

Schemes are in course of preparation for the village of Thorpe Malsor, which will be pumped to the nearby treatment works of Loddington, and for the two adjacent villages of Weekley and Warkton, which will be a joint scheme.

The few villages remaining to be dealt with are all very small and in each case the majority of the houses have been improved and private septic tank systems of drainage have been provided. In the case of the two villages of Great and Little Oakley, the scheme proposed for these villages was deferred in view of the possibility of Great Oakley being absorbed into the adjacent new town of Corby, which would involve the provision of a very different and much larger system of sewers and treatment works to cater for the ultimate projected population of the area. The whole of Great Oakley village has now been designated as part of the new town of Corby and will in due course be developed by the Corby Development Corporation.

The Council operate a scale of charges throughout the District for the reception of treatment of farm effluents, as required by the Public Health Act, 1961, dairy farms of course being the type of farm mainly from which such effluents arise.

An appeal was lodged by one farmer against the scale of charges in operation and the appeal was heard on 6th April, 1965. The Minister's decision, received on 22nd July, 1965, dismissed the appeal and upheld the scale of charges in operation.

Throughout the year the various sewage disposal works continued to function satisfactorily. The whole of the Rural District lies within the area covered by the Welland and Nene River Authority and this authority continued routine sampling of the various effluents which are discharged into the rivers and streams under the River Authority's jurisdiction.

Owing to the scattered nature of the various sewage disposal works, maintenance is carried out by mobile teams who visit the different works on a regular schedule. At two of the large works, however, full-time attendance is provided.

As mentioned in previous reports, the question of the ultimate disposal of the accumulations of dried sludge, for which there appears to be no use agriculturally in this area, still poses a considerable problem. There is no doubt that in the very near future the Council will be faced with the necessity of providing mechanical means of disposal of this sludge.

The Council operates a service for the emptying of septic tanks in the District, for which purpose a specially designed vehicle with a capacity of 1,000 gallons is used. This is a free service to domestic property once a year and thereafter for any additional service within the twelve months a nominal charge is made.

Nightsoil Collection.—Until the end of 1964 a weekly collection of nightsoil from premises using pail-closets was operated by the Council, the work being carried out by a private firm on contract to the Council. Owing to the considerably reduced number of pail closets, however, this work was carried out during 1965 by direct labour. At the end of 1965 only fifteen pail-closets remained and arrangements were in hand to convert these in the early part of the ensuing year. The disappearance of the pail-closet from the District due to the provision of modern drainage systems is surely a landmark from the public health point of view, particularly when one reflects that in 1946 there were over 1,600 pail-closets in the District.

House Refuse Collection.—The collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council throughout the whole of the District on a weekly schedule. Collection includes the removal of bins from the rear of the houses. There are, however, a few isolated farms and lodges at which the collection is made fortnightly.

This service is operated by the use of two full-time teams comprising a driver and three collectors, and a part-time team of a driver and two collectors which works part of the week. The two main teams each use an 18 cubic yard “fore and aft” tipping type of vehicle, whilst the third vehicle is of a covered side loading type. At the end of the year an order was placed for a third 18 cubic yard “fore and aft” tipping vehicle to replace the side loading vehicle.

The collection of refuse has operated most satisfactorily throughout the year.

All refuse collected is disposed of by tipping into disused quarries within the area. Four such tips exist in various parts of the District. In order to keep the tips free from vermin and insect infestations, the Council’s Rodent Operator carries out regular treatments on the tips.

Moveable Dwellings.—The new caravan site situated off the Oundle Road, Weldon, which was first opened in September 1964, was brought into full operation during the year. The site which is leased by the Council to a private operator, provides full amenities including separate water supply, electricity and foul drainage for the sink in the caravan. In addition, shower baths, washing facilities and W.C. accommodation is also provided, and the site in general is laid out in accordance with the provisions of the “Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960”. At the end of the year the site was fully occupied by some 73 caravans.

The introduction of this site into the District has enabled caravans which had hitherto occupied unsatisfactory sites to be moved on to the new site where full amenities are provided.

Verminous Premises and Insect Infestation.—As in previous years, no cases of verminous premises were discovered. The following cases of infestations of insects of various kinds occurred, and in each case were treated effectively by the use of insecticidal sprays:—

Ant Infestation	...	...	...	...	16
Cricket Infestation	...	...	...	...	7
Cluster Fly, or House Fly	...	...	...	...	29
Silver Fish	...	...	...	...	5

Factories Act, 1961.—There is a total of 70 factories in the District to which 39 visits of routine inspection were made during the year. There are 38 outworkers living in the Rural District all of whom are engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

The term “Outworker” describes a person who receives work, usually from a factory, to be carried out at their home premises.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 in so far as this District is concerned are to be found at the end of this Report.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.—The following table gives a summary of the premises registered under the above Act :—

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	No. of persons employed
Offices	2	37	5	172
Retail shops ...	3	33	10	94
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	4	—	20
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	—	11	11	57
Fuel storage depots ...	—	2	—	7
TOTAL	5	87	26	350
			Total Males	196
			Total Females	154

Disinfections.—Throughout the year fourteen visits were made to homes in which cases of infectious diseases of various types had occurred, and subsequent disinfections were carried out.

Rodent Control.—A Rodent Operator is employed by the Council, and his duties comprise the investigation of any rodent infestations and the carrying out of any treatments of infested premises which may be found necessary.

In the case of business and agricultural premises, when any infestations are discovered the treatments are invariably carried out by private disin-festation firms.

In addition, routine treatments to guard against rat infestations were carried out at all the Council's Sewage Disposal Works and Refuse Tips throughout the District, and the sewers in the various villages were also systematically treated.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Type of Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	Degree of Infestation		Treat-ments	Estimated No. of Vermin destroyed
		Heavy	Minor		
Dwelling Houses	1,018	—	490	1,020	2321
Council's Refuse Tips, & Sewage Works, etc. ...	21	—	17	47	173
Agricultural Premises	87	—	31	—	—

National Survey of Air Pollution.—By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health and the Ministry of Technology, two Survey Stations have been set up in the Rural District for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of air pollution in this area. The stations are at Thorpe Malsor and Geddington and an automatic sampling instrument is installed at each station from which weekly readings are taken. These readings are sent on to the Warren Spring Laboratories at Stevenage as part of the National Survey on Air Pollution being carried out by these laboratories.

The instruments measure the amount of Sulphur Dioxide in the air and also the degree of smoke pollution. At both stations the Sulphur Dioxide content is shown to be negligible, but the Geddington Station, which is situated in the centre of the village, shows a heavier smoke pollution during Winter months than does the station at Thorpe Malsor. However, since the Thorpe Station is situated in open country this is expected. Despite these variations the degree of air pollution as shown by these two stations is at a reasonably low level and gives no cause for concern.

SECTION D.

Housing

As in previous years the Council's building programme was mainly directed to the provision of accommodation for elderly people, either in the form of separate bungalows or blocks of flats with wardens' quarters. Eight two-bedroomed flats for small families were completed at Weldon.

The erection of the block of flats for elderly people at Broughton together with six single-bedroomed bungalows, was commenced in October, 1965. The block of flats will comprise eleven flats for elderly people and six one-bedroomed flats for elderly couples and there will be communal facilities provided for the use of all the tenants. In addition, there will be a Warden's Flat for a resident warden. The site of this block is adjacent to the recently completed old persons' bungalows and all of these (16 in number) will be linked with the new block with the bell-warning system, in order to give supervision over the whole site by the warden.

A very similar scheme has been approved on a site at Wood Road, Geddington, which it is hoped will be commenced early in 1966.

During the year eight two-bedroomed flats and fifteen old people's bungalows were completed on the following sites:—

- 8 Flats, Spinney Road, Weldon.
- 3 Bungalows, St. Andrew's Close, Broughton.
- 6 Bungalows, Church Road, Pytchley.
- 6 Bungalows, Church Close, Weston-by-Welland.

In addition to the block of flats at Broughton mentioned above, the following old people's bungalows were in course of erection at the end of the year.

- 6 Thorpe Malsor.
- 6 Wilbarston.
- 4 Ashley.

The following table gives a complete summary of the Council dwellings in the various villages at the end of 1965:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Pre-War Houses</i>	<i>Post-War Houses Completed</i>	<i>Completed 1965</i>	<i>Under Construction at 31-12-65</i>
Ashley	4	11	—	4
Brampton Ash	2	—	—	—
Braybrooke	14	25	—	—
Broughton	75	138	3	24
Cottingham and Middleton ...	26	104	—	—
Cranford	6	37	—	—
Cransley	10	28	—	—
Dingley	—	4	—	—
East Carlton	—	2	—	—
Geddington	35	106	—	—
Grafton Underwood	—	—	—	—
Gretton	32	79	—	—
Harrington	—	8	—	—
Loddington	4	37	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—
Oakley	5	—	—	—
Orton	1	2	—	—
Pytchley	22	68	6	—
Rockingham	—	6	—	—
Rushton	—	28	—	—
Stanion	—	32	—	—
Stoke Albany	12	18	—	—
Sutton Bassett	6	—	—	—
Thorpe Malsor	—	14	—	6
Warkton	—	—	—	—
Weekley	—	—	—	—
Weldon	7	107	8	—
Weston-by-Welland	6	12	6	—
Wilbarston	26	23	—	6
TOTALS	293	889	23	40

It should be noted that all the 283 pre-war houses built by the Council have been improved with the aid of Improvement Grants and provided with modern bathrooms, hot water supplies, and internal sanitation.

The additional ten pre-war houses shown in the above table are pre-war houses which have recently been purchased by the Council with a view of carrying out similar improvement schemes.

In addition to building by the Local Authority, sixty private houses were erected and occupied during the year and a further sixty-seven were in course of erection at the end of the year.

During the year the Council purchased four houses at Broughton and five at Oakley for the purpose of modernising and improving.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACTS, 1954 and 1957

Slum Clearance.—The problem of dealing with unfit houses was continued throughout the year during the course of which thirty houses were represented as being unfit under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. Also during the year twenty-nine Closing Orders and twenty-one Demolition Orders were served in connection with houses which had previously been represented as unfit. Eleven houses on which Demolition Orders had been served were demolished during the year. Five houses which had been the

subject of Official Representations, and for which schemes of improvement had been approved by the Council, were improved during the year, and the Orders on the properties were subsequently rescinded.

Public Health and Housing Acts.—The following table gives details of routine work carried out during the year under these Acts, for the purpose of rectifying defects and dealing with houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—				
(a)	(1)	Number of houses inspected for defects	...	...	131
	(2)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	179
(b)	(1)	Number of houses found to have minor defects and dealt with under the Public Health Acts	...	...	79
	(2)	Number of houses where minor defects were remedied			63
2.	Action under Statutory Powers:—				
(a)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 etc.				
	(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	—
3.	(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:—				
	(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	—
	(b) Proceedings under Sections 16 or 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957:—				
	(1)	Number of individual houses represented as being unfit for human habitation	...	...	30
	(2)	Number of individual houses on which Closing Orders were made	...	...	29
	(3)	Number of individual houses on which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	21
	(4)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	11
	(5)	Number of houses rendered fit following service of Closing Orders	...	...	5

A summary of the defects throughout the District remedied during the year is as follows:—

Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	37
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	16
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...			49
Ventilation and Soil Pipes provided or repaired	...			3
Pail Closets converted to W.C. s	...	...	...	36

W.C. compartments repaired	...	...	...	10
Septic Tanks and Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	3
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	31
Rain-water guttering repaired	...	...	...	27
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	29
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	21
Doors repaired	...	...	...	7
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	31
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	27
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	1
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	6
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	14
Ventilation to pantries provided	...	...	...	3
Paving repaired or relaid	...	...	...	21
Sinks provided	...	...	...	10
Internal water service provided	...	...	...	3
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	21

Improvement Grants.—The awarding of Improvement Grants under the terms of the Housing Acts, 1954 and 1957 has been encouraged by the Council in order to achieve the improvement of houses which lack the amenities which may be provided by such grants. Since the grants have been available a large number of houses throughout the District have been improved, and in some cases whole villages have been so dealt with so that every individual house or cottage now enjoys full amenities of bathrooms, hot water supplies and internal sanitation.

During the year twenty-eight applications for Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council involving a total sum of £9,582. In addition, seventeen applications for Standard Grants were approved.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply.—The following table gives a summary of the licences and registrations granted by the Council, during the year, under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960:—

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	9
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	9
Licensed Pasteurisers	...	...	...	3
Licensed Pasteurised Dealers	...	...	...	9
Licensed Tuberculin Tested Dealers	...	...	...	6
Licensed Sterilized Dealers	...	...	...	6

All supplies of milk sold by registered dairymen are designated supplies.

Each of the premises at which pasteurisation is carried on were regularly inspected throughout the year and were found to be satisfactory.

During the year 21 samples of milk were obtained from the premises at which milk is pasteurised and subjected to the Aschaffenberg Test and Methylene Blue Test at the Ministry of Health Laboratory at Northampton, and all these tests were found to be satisfactory.

Registration of Food Preparing Premises.—All premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as food preparing premises, were visited to ensure that conditions continued to satisfy the requirements of the Act. The number of premises registered under this Act at the end of the year were as follows:—

Storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream	...	...	51
Manufacture of sausage or potted preserved foods	...	...	6

Food Hygiene (General) Regulation, 1960.—

Regulation 16. Throughout the District there are 63 premises at which food is sold, and each of these premises is provided with adequate washing facilities with hot and cold water for the staff engaged.

Regulation 19. There are 29 premises at which food is prepared, and at each suitable facilities for washing food and equipment are provided.

Meat Inspection.—Three private slaughterhouses exist in the District and each were in use throughout the year to provide meat for the individual butchers concerned.

The following table gives the details of the numbers of various animals inspected together with the diseased meat found and dealt with. These figures show the generally high quality of animals killed for food in these slaughterhouses, and for the first year on record indicates a complete absence of Tuberculous infection.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	373	—	21	1439	469	—
Number inspected	373	—	21	1397	447	—
All Diseases except Tu- berculosis & Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	2	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	71	—	—	30	23	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.03%	—	—	2.29%	5.36%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tu- berculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseased Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis	—
Other Diseases	1,662 lbs.

Bakehouses.—Six bakehouses exist in various villages and these were in use throughout the year. All these premises were visited regularly and they were found to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

Fried Fish Shops.—Regular visits were made to the one fried fish shop in the District at Broughton, and this was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition at all times.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

The Infectious Disease which occurred in the District during the year is given below:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No.</i>
Measles	121
Infectious Hepatitis	6
Pneumonia	5
Whooping Cough	3
Scarlet Fever	1
Sonne Dysentery	1
Encephalitis	1
Total ...	138

Measles.—The largest number of notifications was in respect of Measles, 121 cases were recorded as against 180 cases in 1964. None of these cases required admission to hospital. Cases occurred in twenty-two of the parishes in the Rural District; the villages where the largest number of cases were recorded were: Weldon 35, Stanion 19, Braybrooke 15, Gt. & Lt. Oakley 8, Cottingham 8, Rockingham 6, Rushton 5 and Middleton 5.

Diphtheria.—No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year. This satisfactory state has been maintained in the Rural District for nearly twenty years. Parents are encouraged to have their children immunised in the first year of life either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics. The preparation generally used for immunisation, known as Triple Antigen, also contains Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine.

Whooping Cough.—Three cases were notified compared with seven cases in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.—One mild case was reported.

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.—No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. An isolated case of Dysentery due to *Shigella Sonnei* was reported at Newton in July.

Poliomyelitis.—This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again given either by the Family Doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics. No cases occurred during the year.

Pneumonia.—Five cases were reported in 1965.

Encephalitis.—One case occurred and was treated in hospital.

Smallpox.—There were no cases notified. Forty-seven Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated, in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations, for people who were travelling abroad.

Infectious Hepatitis.—Six cases occurred in one family and one death in an elderly lady has been classed to this cause.

This disease first became notifiable, by Order of the Rural District Council, for a temporary period of three years on July 1st, 1962, and was extended for a further period of three years from October 1st, 1965. Knowledge of the incidence and pattern of spread is not at the present time thoroughly understood and I consider it is important that we continue to collect information since the disease is certainly responsible for a sizeable fraction of ill health which occurs in young people.

Tuberculosis.—There were five names added to my Register during the year and five names were removed, being now healed. The following table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December, 1965:—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	9	5	14
Non-Respiratory	3	5	8
Total	12	10	22

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—Under these regulations, the Council is empowered to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade; no action was taken during the year.

UNDULANT FEVER

On May 3rd, 1965 I received information that a case of Undulant Fever (Brucellosis) had been confirmed in the Parish of Warkton.

This condition, although not statutorily notifiable, is of great epidemiological importance. The responsible organism, *Brucella Abortus* is the cause of Contagious Abortion in cattle.

Subsequently, sixty-nine samples of milk were taken for the purpose of determining Agglutination Reactions and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton. The results of these tests have been passed to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Northampton for any action that he might consider appropriate.

No further cases occurred in the Rural District and general advice concerning the prevention of the disease was given.

Undulant Fever is not carried by pasteurised milk.

Medical Consultants and General Practitioners in practice in the area were informed.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1965

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages to Hospital	Deaths Removed to Hospital	Age Unknown
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	6	8	12	14	14	59	7	1	—	—	—	—	121	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	5	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—
TOTALS	6	8	12	14	15	63	14	1	1	1	1	2	138	1	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1965

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	9	19	2	—	15	22	18	—	—	1	18	17	121
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infectious Hepatitis	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOTALS	10	25	6	—	16	24	19	—	—	1	19	18	138

**TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	57	27	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	4	6	1	—
TOTAL	70	39	2	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
O U T W O R K (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work		Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	Making, etc.	38	—	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		38	—	—	—	—	—

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